

DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT EVENTS

Reagan Discusses U.S. Focus

OW280858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Williamsburg, Virginia, May 27 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said here today that he is ready to focus on problems of "protectionism and unemployment" at the summit meeting of the seven Western industrial nations to be held on May 28-30.

He made the statement upon his arrival here this afternoon as host of the summit.

He said the summit will discuss "how we can broaden the economic recovery that is now under way and reinforce the enduring values in which our close relationships with the other summit nations rest."

With 22 million people unemployed in the summit countries, he noted, "we must not flag in our efforts to ensure a recovery" that is durable and non-inflationary.

The U.S. foreign trade deficit widened to 4.6 billion dollars in April even though the price of imported oil dropped to the lowest level in more than three years, according to a U.S. Government report Friday.

In an Oval Office interview earlier, Reagan told reporters that he does not "foresee a confrontation" at the summit. But he said, "There are going to be differences of opinion and approaches and so forth."

Reagan also met Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the White House before he left for Williamsburg. Nakasone was on his way to the summit meeting.

The leaders of France, Britain, Canada, West Germany, Japan and Italy will arrive here tomorrow afternoon.

Reagan Meets Mitterrand, Thatcher

OW290829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Williamsburg, May 28 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan met with French President Francois Mitterrand here this evening for 40 minutes, exchanging views on the summit meeting of the seven Western countries to be officially opened tomorrow morning.

It is learned that the two leaders, whose controversy over monetary issues has drawn wide concern, discussed the international economic situation, East-West relations, arms control, the Third World and other subjects.

Their difference over monetary issues did come up in the meeting, but the discussion was described by a White House senior official as being "not extensive." He said "President Mitterrand feels it is time to start a process of fundamental thinking about the broad nature of the international financial system." But a senior French official said, "I won't say the two presidents view the monetary question the same way," but "I can say they both understand what is not possible."

Mitterrand made a proposal early this month to stabilize exchange rates in international currency market to overcome the overvalue of the U.S. dollar but the Reagan administration has rejected it as "premature."

The U.S. official told reporters that Mitterrand said France and the United States may disagree on tactics and methods but not overall objectives.

Reagan also talked with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for 40 minutes on economy and arms control after his meeting with Mitterrand.

Reagan already met with other leaders before they came to Williamsburg -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone -- on preparations of the summit meeting.

Reagan Meets Kohl

OW310242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Williamsburg, May 30 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl discussed here this afternoon the chancellor's scheduled trip to Moscow in early July.

The meeting of the two leaders took place after the conclusion of the final plenary session of the seven-nation economic summit meeting.

According to the White House Press Office, the two leaders exchanged views on the Soviet strategy. Kohl said that the Soviets were conducting a "carrot and stick" policy toward Germany, talking peace but threatening the Germans regarding the deployment of NATO missiles at the end of the year.

Kohl said that the German position was firm -- that NATO was a key element of German foreign policy, the timetable for INF deployment would not be changed and in the absence of an agreement in Geneva the Pershing II missile would be deployed in Germany.

They also discussed a possible U.S.-Soviet summit. Both agreed that any such meeting should be carefully prepared with the hope of producing real results. It is reported that the chancellor may carry a message from Reagan to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov during his visit to Moscow.

Kohl suggested that West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher visit Washington after the German-Soviet summit to report on the discussions in Moscow.

On defense-spending issues, Reagan agreed that the recent German decision to increase spending for NATO would be welcomed at the Capitol Hill.

The two leaders also discussed U.S. Vice-President George Bush's proposed visit to West Germany and West German President Karl Carstens' visit to the United States in October. They agreed that with the debate over Euro-missile deployment under way, both visits would have "great symbolic significance".

Economic Recovery Declaration Issued

OW311119 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Williamsburg, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of the seven Western industrialized nations wound up their ninth annual economic summit today with a "Williamsburg Declaration on Economic Recovery" stressing coordinated actions to deal with economic ills.

The declaration said the participating nations "will pursue appropriate monetary and budgetary policies that will be conducive to low inflation, reduced interest rates, higher productive investment and greater employment opportunities."

It said the seven countries will enhance the consultation process initiated at Versailles "to promote convergence of economic performance in our economies and greater stability of exchange rates."

The leaders pledged to solve protectionist problems to help expand world trade. "We commit ourselves to halt protectionism, and as recovery proceeds to reverse it by dismantling trade barriers," it said.

Referring to the international financial situation and especially the debt burdens of many developing nations, the declaration said the leaders "will seek early ratification of the increases in resources for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the general arrangements to borrow."

"We have invited ministers of finance, in consultation with the managing director of the IMF, to define the conditions for improving the international monetary system," the declaration said.

It noted that "the weight of the recession has fallen very heavily on developing countries." "Restoring sound economic growth while keeping our markets open is crucial. Special attention will be given to the flow of resources, in particular official development assistance, to poorer countries, and for food and energy production," to help promote their economic development, the declaration added.

It said the development of advanced technology and the public acceptance of its role should be encouraged to promote economic growth, increase employment and expand trade.

The leaders hoped for "more predictability and less volatility in oil prices." They agreed that efforts should be made "to conserve energy to develop economic alternative energy sources, to maintain and, where possible, improve contacts between oil-exporting and importing countries," it added.

East-West economic relations, the declaration said, "should be compatible with our security interests."

It preached to "deal cooperatively with continuing problems so as to promote a sound and sustainable recovery."

Summit Ends, Adopts Declaration

OW311204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Williamsburg, May 30 (XINHUA) -- The summit meeting of the seven major industrialized nations declared after its final session today they will cooperate more closely on their economic policies, but without strong decisions to solve their differences on how to sustain the weak economic recovery in the developed world.

U.S. President Reagan acting as host of the summit, announced a final summit statement to the press called "Williamsburg Declaration on Economic Recovery" in the presence of the leaders of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, Italy, Canada, Japan and the European Community.

The declaration produced after the three-day talks acknowledged that the developed countries face the challenge of ensuring that the recovery materializes and endures, in order to reverse a decade of cumulative inflation and reduce unemployment.

It said "We recognize that we must act together and that we must pursue a balanced set of policies that take into account and exploit relationships between growth, trade, and finance in order that recovery may spread to all countries."

However, on the real economic problems confronting the Western countries, the declaration only called generally for non-inflationary growth and employment, reduction of budget deficits, lowering interest rates, halting protectionism and more stable international exchange rates.

There have been no concrete and firm commitments by the participants on all these issues. French President Mitterrand said after the announcement of the declaration that "the statement didn't answer all the questions, far from it."

During their discussions on the declaration concerning the economic situation and policies, disagreement has become more conspicuous than the harmony among nations.

The other six nations led by France formed a "common front" in urging the United States to reduce its projected 200 billion dollars budget deficit. They held that high American budget deficits threaten to keep interest high because of the amount of borrowing that is needed to finance the deficit, and high rates in turn affect recovery.

British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher said yesterday that the recovery could be at risk "as a result of high interest rates and high unemployment." Mitterrand echoed her view today, by saying that "it is natural for other countries to be concerned about it."

Although the declaration recognized that the present interest rates are too high and the governments have to reduce structural budget deficits, the U.S. position on these issues has not changed.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said during the summit that reducing U.S. interest rates is easier said than done. Congress is still grappling with the budget deficit, he noted.

On another hot issue -- stability of the international exchange rate, the United States continued its refusal to intervene in "overvalued" dollars as demanded by France and Italy whose currencies and economy have been seriously weakened by strong dollars. The declaration only mentioned "closer consultations" and "coordinated intervention" in exchange markets "in instances where it is agreed that such intervention would be helpful." However, this is regarded here as a reaffirmation of the previous agreement, but no new commitment at all.

France has asked for an international monetary conference similar to the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference that could lead back to fixed exchange rates. The declaration said on this matter that the leaders invited ministers of finance, in consultation with the managing director of the IMF, to define the "conditions for improving the international monetary system" and to "consider the part which might, in due course, be played in this process by a high-level international monetary conference". This clearly stopped short of an explicit commitment for the conference as suggested by Mitterrand.

The United States favors a continuation of the current system that permits exchange rates to fluctuate largely in accord with market forces. President Reagan insisted that the problem of volatile changes in the values of major currencies should be solved by "the general recovery". Today, Treasury Secretary Regan declined to say the summit has made any "mandate" to hold a monetary conference.

On two other controversial issues -- trade protectionism and East-West trade, the U.S. had asked the summit to put them high on the agenda. It argued that protectionism is the number one enemy for recovery and urged other countries to open their markets widely. It regarded trade with the Soviet Union as "very dangerous" to Western security. However it has met strong opposition from some West European countries.

The declaration only mentioned these two issues in very vague terms, such as giving impetus to resolving current trade problems; "East-West economic relations should be compatible with our security interests".

The summit meeting expressed concern over the debt burden and economic recovery of many developing countries. The seven nations will seek early ratification of an increase in resources for IMF and the general arrangements to borrow. Special attention will be given to the flow of resources to poor countries. Mitterrand disclosed at a press conference that the meeting didn't make real progress on the relations with developing countries.

Commenting on the declaration of the summit, observers here pointed out that the leaders had tried hard to put their differences and disagreement under the rug and showed their "unity and harmony", but "the major economic problems facing them are still there".

WORLD BANK PRESIDENT ON COOPERATION WITH PRC

OW311246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Shanghai, May 31 (XINHUA) -- The World Bank is initially expected to lend China about 2.4 billion U.S. dollars for the 1984 and 1985 fiscal years, said the president of the World Bank Alden Winship Clausen at a press conference here today.

He said that lending will grow as China is the most populous country in the world and needs a lot. "We will explore many ways to continue, deepen and broaden this cooperation," he said. More than 20 projects are now under tentative discussion between the World Bank and the Chinese Government, covering, among others, agriculture, energy, education, industry and communications, he said. The World Bank president explained, these projects aim, among others, to help China yield more grain, improve energy supply and have more students enrolled into universities.

A.W. Clausen and his party have made an extensive tour of Beijing, Yanan, Xian, Jinan and Shanghai since he arrived in China on May 24. He said that China on the whole is a poor country and yet he thought China had "tremendous potential for development." In these development efforts, he said, the World Bank hopes to be a useful partner to China. He said, "There have been enormous changes since my first China tour in 1975." "The reforms being put into practice in China are very positive and will give motivation to Chinese production," he said, adding, "there is awareness that economic investment and development assistance must be effective." The World Bank president said that he had a talk with the mayor of Shanghai and both sides probed into the possibility of making the Shanghai port more efficient and modernizing the city's industry and other aspects.

XINHUA ON UN'S WORLD 'ECONOMIC CRISIS' MEETING

OW010835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 1 Jun 83

["Roundup: A Meeting Aimed at Tiding Over World Economic Crisis"-- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Geneva, June 1 (XINHUA correspondent Su Yuanchun) -- The Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to be held from June 6 to 30 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, is expected to discuss ways to free the world from the present economic crisis and issues concerning the establishment of a new international economic order.

In the five years after the fifth UNCTAD session in Manila, the world has been plagued by the most severe economic crisis since the depression of the 30s. It was a crisis characterized by a sharp decline in the growth rate of world production, depression of world trade and a slump of commodity prices to the lowest level in 50 years. The crisis has swept the entire globe, with developing nations bearing the brunt of it. In the past two years, most of the developing countries suffered a decline in their per capita income and ran into deficits in their balance of international payments. Since 1980 they have lost an estimated 200 billion dollars in foreign exchange and their total foreign debts reached 700 billion dollars by the end of 1982. Many of them are now on the brink of economic collapse.

Signs of improvement appeared in the economy of some developed nations in the last few months but there are yet no signs of an overall and sustaining recovery. Under such circumstances, a search for solutions to the world economic crisis to enable the developing countries in particular to rebuild their economy has naturally become the main subject of the Belgrade meeting. However, major differences exist between the developed and developing countries on the question of how to tackle this crisis. The declaration adopted at the fifth ministerial conference of the "77-Nation Group" held in March and April in Buenos Aires said that a long-term world economic recovery would be impossible without a readjustment of the existing international economic system. The Group of 77 called for a package of plans including a readjustment in the existing international economic system and the world economic relations to reactivate the world economy and speed up the development in developing countries. The ministers of the Group of 77 requested developed nations to adopt practical measures to raise the import prices of primary products, reduce interest rates to stabilize the foreign exchange market and increase loans and aid to the developing countries, especially to the underdeveloped. They also called for immediate global talks on world economy and expanding cooperation among the developing countries. However, these calls have received a lukewarm response from the developed nations. They tried hard to prevent the implementation of the comprehensive commodity program aimed at stabilizing prices for primary goods, adopt various kinds of protectionist measures to limit imports from developing countries and shift their own economic difficulties on to these countries by means of high interest rates. But as about 30 percent of goods produced by developed countries are sold to developing countries, there will be pernicious consequences to the developed countries and the whole world economy if the developing countries are drained of their resources to buy from abroad. Some Western countries, aware of the problem, favor a relaxation of control over imports, promotion of free trade, supply of necessary aid and delay in debt repayments so as to avoid a collapse of Western banks and an international monetary crisis.

Contradictions also lie among Western countries. West European countries accuse the United States of practising a policy of high interest rates but the latter refuses to change it and opposes drastic reforms in the existing international trade and monetary systems. The two sides also differ on the trade of farm products. In view of the contradictions between developed and developing countries on such key issues as the establishment of a new international economic order, no major break through is likely in the coming UNCTAD meeting. Nevertheless, it will be a good opportunity for participants to make a joint search for solutions to the world economic crisis.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PROGRESS IN TALKS WITH U.S.

HK010414 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 83 p 4

[Report by Zhang Yushu: "Huang Wenjun, Spokesman of Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Announces Progress Was Made at the First Session of Sino-U.S. Joint Trade Commission"]

[Text] Progress was made in the discussion of some questions at the First Session of the Sino-U.S. Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade which recently ended on 25 May. Huang Wenjun, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, announced this before Chinese and foreign reporters at a news briefing on 26 May.

Huang Wenjun said that the current session held in Beijing on 23-25 May was quite successful. Each side put forth its views and proposals. A frank and sincere atmosphere prevailed throughout the meeting. The session reflected that since 1972, after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations in particular, there has been rapid progress in Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations and industrial and technical cooperation. This is a good start and there is still great potential for further development.

The key to further development lies in the rapid and effective steps the United States will take to remove various man-made obstacles on the road of progress and appropriately resolve the problems in bilateral economic and technical cooperation and trade, proceeding from the overall situation of developing the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Huang Wenjun said: Through this session, advances were made in the discussions between the two governments on signing agreements in the following topics: "a protocol on industrial and technical cooperation," "a Sino-U.S. bilateral agreement on investment protection," the renewal of the Sino-U.S. maritime agreement, an invitation to U.S. industrialists and businessmen to participate in the "International Conference on Technology Transfer in Mechanic and Electronic Industries" to be held in Beijing in October this year, the increase of exchanges between China and the United States in the field of economic and trade laws, and the establishment of a "centralized window" for contacts between the two countries in business and trade as well as industrial and technical cooperation. These will have a favorable influence on the development of Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations and industrial and technological cooperation.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR

OW311852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman and told him that the U.S. should treat the Soviet May 28 statement on nuclear missiles "with all seriousness and responsibility." Informed sources here said the U.S. Ambassador presented to Gromyko a copy of the statement of the Williamsburg summit on the West's stand on nuclear disarmament. During the meeting, the ambassador and Gromyko discussed the nuclear as well as other bilateral issues, the sources said.

XINHUA CITES TASS ON DEATH OF ARVID PELSHE

OW301840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 30 (XINHUA) -- Arvid Pelshe, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and chairman of the party Control Commission, died yesterday, TASS reported tonight. Born in Latvia in 1899, Arvid Pelshe joined the CPSU in 1915. He was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia in 1959 and became a Politburo member and chairman of the Control Commission in 1966.

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES FIRING OF RADIO MOSCOW ANNOUNCER

HK010400 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 83 p 6

[Report: "Radio Moscow's Announcer Dismissed"]

[Text] According to reports from Western news agencies, Vladimir Danchev, an announcer of Radio Moscow, has been dismissed by the Soviet authorities because he recently denounced Soviet aggression in Afghanistan in three news bulletins on the radio's English language world service. His superior was also criticized because of the incident.

MOSCOW'S STAND ON AFGHAN PROBLEM UNCHANGED

OW311654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 31 May 83

["Commentary: Is There Any Change in Soviet Stand on Afghan Problem?" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 31 (XINHUA correspondent Wang Chongjie) -- An evidently wider talk in Moscow about "a political solution of the Afghan problem" has led people to think whether there is any change or an appearance of flexibility in the Soviet basic stand on the Afghan problem.

Shortly after Yuriy Andropov took the Soviet leadership, Moscow's mass media have time and again stated that the Soviet Union would not make any change in its stand on the Afghan problem.

Observers here noted that developments in the Afghan battlefields in the past five months and the plan for a so-called political solution of the Afghan problem have proved that there is no change in Moscow's basic stand on the Afghan problem, nor there will be in the near future.

Soviet military operations and military presence in Afghanistan have kept increasing. The Soviet Union has built larger air bases in Afghanistan and expanded ferry facilities, bridges and strategic highways leading to that country. The Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan has made more than three million Afghan people homeless.

The plan for a so-called political solution of the Afghan problem contains no "flexibility" but only the same old stuff. Yuriy Andropov told the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL in April: "We hold that once outside interference in Afghan affairs stops and once there is a guarantee that such interference would not be repeated, we will withdraw our troops."

The logic Moscow practises is that the Soviet military occupation should not be taken as outside interference in Afghan internal affairs but support given by various countries to the Afghan effort for independence should be taken as such.

According to the justice-upholding public opinion in the world, the key to a solution of the Afghan problem is that Moscow pulls its 100,000 troops out of Afghanistan and restores the country's independence and sovereignty.

The United Nations General Assembly has adopted one resolution after another, demanding an immediate, unconditional and complete Soviet troops withdrawal from Afghanistan. The Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Summit Conference and world public opinion have aired the same strong demand.

But Moscow just wouldn't give its ear to such a demand. Its "political solution" of the issue is: the Afghan patriotic forces stop their resistance, other countries in the world stop supporting Afghanistan's struggle against aggression and recognize the Soviet-fostered Kabul regime as the "legitimate government" of that country, and "the interests of Soviet security" are guaranteed. Only when these demands are met, can the Kremlin begin to consider withdrawal of the Soviet troops from that country. Isn't it putting the cart before the horse?

Of late, Moscow has apparently intensified its propaganda campaign on its "political solution of the Afghan problem." However, the Soviet position remains to be: on the one hand to strengthen its military operations and presence in Afghanistan and to insist on its political solution and the prerequisite of troops withdrawal; and on the other hand to deliberately propagate the "political solution" and "negotiation" and blame others for making no progress over the issue.

Naturally one question arises: Isn't the Soviet "political solution" and "negotiation" something with which to whitewash and to prolong the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan?

SOVIET FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN SUFFER SETBACKS

OW010337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA) -- Roundup by XINHUA reporter Hao Zhangyin: "Spring Offensive of Soviet Aggressor Troops in Afghanistan Thwarted"

Soviet troops have mounted successive cordon-and-suppress and mopping-up operations against Afghanistan's resistance forces since early March this year, attempting to wipe out the Afghan guerrillas' effective strength and consolidate Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

This is the fourth "spring offensive" launched by the Soviet Union since its invasion of Afghanistan at the end of 1979. In the current offensive, the Soviet troops have changed their previously employed "all-out attack" tactics.

Instead, they are concentrating a superior force to strike at the guerrillas near strategic areas and important communications lines, relying mainly on armed helicopters, supported by artillery and tanks. Having learned their lesson from losses of effective strength in past hard fighting, the guerrillas are relying on their close ties with the masses of the people and taking advantage of favorable terrain to deal quick, flexible blows at the enemy. The Soviet troops have mounted offensives against the guerrillas in areas near the strategic western town of Herat, the eastern border city of Khowst, the northern fort of Qonduz and the southern strategic place of Qandahar, but have failed to wipe out the guerrillas in these areas. On the contrary, when Soviet troops are moving from place to place, they are constantly being intercepted and ambushed.

In the nearly 3 months of military operations, Soviet troops have slaughtered many innocent civilians. In guerrilla areas, Soviet troops have even adopted a "scorched earthy policy" and created no man's lands. For instance, between the end of April and early May, the Soviet forces dispatched 50 aircraft daily to carry out wanton and indiscriminate bombing of Herat, leveling half the city, killing and wounding thousands of innocent residents. Thousands of people are forced to leave their native homes in Soviet-occupied Afghanistan every day to become refugees in foreign countries. In the past 3 years or so, more than 4 million Afghan people, out of a population of some 15 million, have been forced to leave their native land for neighboring Pakistan and Iran.

In their heroic struggle against Soviet aggression, the Afghan guerrillas have grown in numbers and strength. Currently, the number of personnel constantly engaged in battle has increased to 100,000, and they are also better equipped. The guerrillas now control more than 80 percent of Afghanistan's mountainous and rural areas, and they have established base areas, formed grassroots political centers and set up guerrilla training camps in a number of places.

While striking back against the Soviet troops' "mopping-up operations," the guerrillas have stepped up attacks and harassment against cities. Since the beginning of this year, the guerrillas have repeatedly attacked enemy and puppet organizations in the capital city of Kabul and Soviet organizations in Afghanistan, striking terror into Soviet officers and men and the chieftains of the Karmal regime. The resistance forces' operations in the cities have put on effective check on the Soviet Troops' "cordon-and-suppress" operations.

The Soviet offensive has failed to break the current stalemate on the Afghan battlefield, and the Soviet troops are becoming an increasingly heavy burden militarily and economically. It is estimated that the Soviet Union is spending U.S. \$6 million daily on military expenditure alone in Afghanistan. In addition, the Soviet Union has to constantly increase nonmilitary expenditure for the Karmal regime to maintain its rule.

Recently, the Soviet authorities on the one hand indicated their willingness to seek a "political solution" to the Afghanistan question, but on the other hand, they have stepped up building and expansion of military airfields and construction of military warehouses and permanent military installations in Afghanistan. It is reported that the Soviet Union has again increased its troop strength in Afghanistan in May in preparation for new offensives against the guerrillas. The Afghan resistance organization has indicated, in clear-cut terms, that no matter what tricks the Soviet authorities may play, as long as their troops remain in Afghanistan, the Afghan people will never stop their struggle against Soviet aggression.

PRC PROTESTS EXPULSION OF CHINESE FROM MPR

OW010847 Hong Kong AFP in English 0838 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (AFP) -- China has protested to the Ulaabaatar government about the expulsion of Chinese citizens from Mongolia, an official spokesman said here, adding that the expulsions are continuing.

During the past months, the Ulaabaatar government has forced Chinese residents to leave the country, a spokesman for the Information Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs said. "We have made several representations through the Mongolia side over this, but, up to this day, the Mongolian side still continues to force them to emigrate and drives them out. We are closely following the development of this incident," the spokesman added.

No indication was given of the number of Chinese involved but it was learned from Mongolian sources that several hundred Chinese residents accused of smuggling and speculation had been ordered to work on farms in northern Mongolia or leave the country. But several sources have reported that several hundred Chinese from Mongolia had arrived in China recently.

Diplomats in Beijing were uncertain about the reasons for the decision by Mongolia -- which is a satellite of the Soviet Union -- given that it was made at a time when China and the Soviet Union have begun a dialogue aimed at normalising their relations. Mongolia would not have taken a decision to expel Chinese residents without Moscow's agreement, some diplomats held. Relations between China and Mongolia, which share a lengthy border, have been extremely tense since the Sino-Soviet rift of the 1960s, observers said. Mongolian authorities periodically attack the country's Chinese residents, estimated to total between 8,000-10,000, whom they accuse of various illegal activities. Last year, an unspecified number of Chinese were expelled from Ulaanbaatar for engaging in various forms of speculations and for what the Mongolians called idleness. The Mongolian authorities also regularly accuse Beijing of preparing an "expansionist aggression" against Mongolian territory where thousands of Soviet soldiers are stationed.

JAPAN LABOR LEADER IWAI MEETS GU MU

OW292333 Tokyo KYODO in English 2309 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Beijing May 30 KYODO -- Gu Mu, one of the Chinese state councillors, called for an expanded exchange in various fields between China and Japan during his meeting here with Akira Iwai, a Japanese labor leader, Sunday afternoon.

Iwai, former secretary general of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) and now adviser to the largest labor federation in Japan, arrived here last Tuesday at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Asked by Iwai about the Japanese Government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Gu said he thought the government has been showing a friendly stance to the Chinese Government and people, though he is paying attention to Nakasone's diplomatic policy. There is no unfavorable change in Sino-Japanese economic cooperation, Gu said. Both China and Japan now feel satisfied with the current bilateral economic relations and there exists a possibility for closer relations, Gu told Iwai at the meeting held at the Great Hall of the People.

China is deepening economic cooperation with the European Common Market (EC) and African and Southeast Asian countries and planning to develop such cooperation with communist nations in East Europe, Gu said. But, Gu said, Japan is always a principal partner of China in economic cooperation. Japan, with advanced technology, and China, with affluent natural resources, are supplementary to each other, he said.

HONG KONG GOVERNOR FETES XINHUA DIRECTOR

OW271124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0245 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 24 May (XINHUA) -- Governor of Hong Kong Sir Edward Youde and his wife gave a farewell dinner last evening at the Hong Kong Governor's Mansion for Wang Juang, first director of the Hong Kong XINHUA Branch, and his wife, who will leave soon.

Invited to the banquet were Li Jusheng, second director of the Hong Kong XINHUA branch, his wife and Cao Weilian, deputy director of the Hong Kong XINHUA branch. Present at the banquet were (Xia-ding-ji), treasurer, and his wife; Zhong Shiyuan [6945 1102 0337], nonofficial city councillor of the administrative bureau, and Robin McLaren, political adviser, and his wife. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

BANK OF CHINA AIDE SEEKS STABILIZED HONG KONG DOLLAR

OW271552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Hong Kong, May 27 (XINHUA) -- A senior official of the Bank of China has urged the Hong Kong authorities to stabilize the weakening Hong Kong dollar.

In a statement to the press, Jiang Wengui, vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China and general manager of the bank's Hong Kong branch, said the dollar's decline is detrimental to Hong Kong's economic prosperity.

The Hong Kong dollar has been weak since the beginning of this year, Jiang Wengui said. But the decline in its exchange rate has taken an abrupt turn for the worse in the past few weeks -- on several occasions even dropping to its lowest point ever.

The exchange rate index of the Hong Kong dollar, considered as embodying the value of the currency, dropped from 79.3 at the beginning of this year to 74.1 on May 25, a 6.56 percent decrease. During the same period, Jiang Wengui added, the Hong Kong dollar also weakened further against its U.S. counterpart, once falling to a rate of 7.2:1. The recent strengthening of the U.S. dollar is responsible for the decline, he said, along with continuing inflation in Hong Kong. A few speculators have also added to the problem by taking advantage of the strengthened U.S. dollar to fish in troubled waters on the foreign exchange market, he continued.

Jiang Wengui denied that the Hong Kong dollar's decline could be linked to some people's anxiety over the future of Hong Kong. This assertion he said, conforms neither to facts nor to the laws governing economic development. As regards Hong Kong's future, he said, it is now clearer than before. He pointed to the fact that Sir Edward Youde, governor of Hong Kong, has expressed his confidence in Hong Kong's good future.

There is no reason for the Hong Kong dollar to decline so gravely, Jiang Wengui said. Hong Kong's current economic situation is not really bad compared to other parts of the world and there have even been signs of its industry taking a turn for the better.

Recently, Hong Kong banks have boosted their interest rates on two occasions, resulting in an overall increase of three percent, he said. But facts have shown that this is by no means a good way of stabilizing the Hong Kong dollar.

On the contrary, he said, the increase in interest rates will deal a heavy blow to local industry and commerce and thus will be detrimental to normal economic activities.

Jiang Wengui proposed other ways that might be adopted, including abolishing the withholding tax on Hong Kong dollar deposits.

A ten percent withholding tax is charged on Hong Kong dollar deposits, he said, but the same tax on deposits in foreign currencies was abolished in February, 1982.

This tax, he said, amounts to a shackle on the Hong Kong dollar, and should be removed at an early date.

In addition, he said, the Hong Kong authorities should try to check inflation and speculation on the foreign exchange market.

The majority of Hong Kong residents have confidence in Hong Kong's prosperity and the stability of the Hong Kong dollar, he said.

HONG KONG CPPCC MEMBERS LEAVE FOR BEIJING

HK010356 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1451 GMT 31 May 83

["National CPPCC Members From Hong Kong Area Set Out for Beijing" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 31 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The first group of 35 Hong Kong area members of the Sixth National CPPCC left here for Beijing today to attend its first session.

In an interview at the Hung Hom railway station, Kowloon, some members expressed their views on the session. Professor Ma Meng said that he placed high hopes on the session; he would offer some constructive proposals for the education issue. Wang Kuancheng noted that he, as a Chinese, has to have confidence in and patience with the nation. Si Tuhui pointed out that Hong Kong area members of the national CPPCC will surely talk about Hong Kong's future at the coming session; all of us have great confidence in the future prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. Chen Wenxiang, a certified public accountant, said that he would speak on the accounting system in a professional way at the session. Although the account systems in the interior and Hong Kong are different due to a difference in the two societies, he said there is much in the two account systems that both of us can make use of. Businessman Luo Guixiang noted: China is now on the path of democracy and stability; the economic situation and the people's livelihood are improving. If political stability can be maintained perpetually in the interior, it will be beneficial to the solution of the Hong Kong issue.

There are 44 Hong Kong members in the Sixth National CPPCC. Apart from the 35 members who left here for Beijing today, the rest will fly nonstop to Beijing on 1 June.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SRV DEMAND FOR TROOP WITHDRAWAL

HK311024 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by You Xin: "A Most Absurd Demand"]

[Text] When rejecting Thailand's proposal that the Vietnamese Army withdraw 30 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border, Vietnam said that only when the Democratic Kampuchean troops based in the border areas also withdraw can Vietnam do so. This is completely a most absurd demand.

By occupying Kampuchea, Vietnam has posed a threat to Thailand, with its heavy troops bearing down upon the border. Aesop's Fables tell people: One should take care of one's own house when his neighbor's house is on fire. In the face of Vietnam's military threat, Thailand calls for Vietnam to withdraw 30 kilometers from the border. This is a minimum and reasonable demand. Vietnam has no reason to reject it.

It is absolutely absurd of the Vietnamese authorities to demand that the Democratic Kampuchean troops' similar withdrawal be taken as a precondition. Kampuchea is the territory of the Cambodian people, but the Vietnamese troops on Kampuchean territory are foreign aggressors. It is because of Vietnam's armed invasion and occupation of large stretches of Kampuchea's territory that the Armed Forces of Democratic Kampuchea and other patriotic troops are forced to fight in the border areas near Thailand and other areas. Democratic Kampuchea's troops, which are fighting in the border areas, do not threaten Thailand's security; rather they are beneficial to Thailand's security. Why must they also have to retreat from the border areas? Obviously, by setting such an unreasonable precondition, the Vietnamese authorities want to do no more than create a pretext for their rejection of Thailand's proposal. However, this allows people to see more clearly that all kinds of "peace" postures adopted by the Vietnamese authorities are utterly worthless.

DK FORCES BECOME 'STRONGER' AFTER SRV OFFENSIVE

OW272008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 27 May 83

["Commentary: Dry Season Developments in Kampuchean Battlefields" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, May 27 (XINHUA correspondent Yang Mu) -- The Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces have become stronger and gained greater initiative after the just-concluded Vietnamese dry season offensive, which was frustrated in a shorter period of time than it was expected.

Though the pattern of strong Vietnamese troops battling weaker patriotic Kampuchean resistance forces has not yet changed, signs in the fightings indicated that the Vietnamese troops are more obviously in a declining position.

In the 1982-83 dry season (November-April), Hanoi launched in Kampuchea three major offensives against the Kampuchean resistance forces, each time with a force of some 6,000 troops, only to be frustrated not long after it was launched.

Another feature outstanding in Hanoi's Kampuchean offensive is that the Vietnamese dry season offensive started later this time -- in January instead of in November as in the past. The major cause for the delay is attributed to the difficulties the Vietnamese troops encountered in logistic supplies as their transportation lines were frequently cut by the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas.

The Vietnamese were also forced to change their strategy. In their past dry season offensives, they would try to squeeze the Kampuchean resistance forces to the western Kampuchean-Thai border areas, then cut them apart and later eliminate them.

However, after the historic victory won by Democratic Kampuchea in the 1980-81 dry season, Hanoi this time switched to a new strategy of concentrating its attacks against the western areas and strengthening its defense of key strongholds in the interior.

Meanwhile the Kampuchean resistance forces responded by expanding the battlefields in the north and penetrating deep into the enemy's hinterland. Before this year's Vietnamese offensive, they fought along the land and water communication lines linking the interior to the western battlefields. After the offensive began, they penetrated into the enemy's interior areas such as those east of the Tonle Sap Lake and west of the Leach County of Pursat Province, and the area from the Mong County to Highway No 5 in Battambang Province. Now, the resistance forces have even penetrated into provinces around Phnom Penh.

AUSTRALIA FORMALLY LIFTS SANCTIONS ON USSR

OW311700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Canberra, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Australia today formally lifted bilateral sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union in January 1980 following the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan.

Foreign Minister Bill Hayden in a statement issued here today said that the government had reviewed Australia's relations with the Soviet Union and held that "bilateral sanctions involving limitations on our range of contacts with the Soviet Union were more than likely to be counter-productive."

He said that "in the wider interests of involving the Soviet Union in a more productive relationship," he was authorized to announce that "in addition to the earlier normalization of trade relations, bilateral cultural, academic, sporting and scientific activity could now be resumed and that there would no longer be abnormal restrictions imposed by Australia upon other spheres of official contact with the Soviet Union."

But, Hayden in the statement reaffirmed "the Australian Government's strong objections to the continuing Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan" and called for "the earliest possible unconditional Soviet withdrawal."

He declared that the Australian Government "will continue to register publicly its concern over this and other examples of Soviet disdain for the accepted norms of international behavior."

However, a Liberal opposition spokesman in a statement criticized the government decision, saying it had "all the characteristics of appeasement" and would not benefit the peoples of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

SHANGHAI LEADER FETES AUSTRALIAN CP DELEGATION

OW270148 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Secretary Yang Di gave a banquet on the evening of 25 May in honor of the Australian Communist Party delegation led by Taft, member of the Australian CP nucleus leading group. Both hosts and guests had a cordial conversation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUPPORTS CONTADORA GROUP'S STAND

OW310848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said at a press briefing today: "We support the stand taken by the Contadora Group and many other Latin American countries in upholding the principles of self-determination and non-interference, opposing the attempts of the superpowers to involve the Central American region in their rivalry for world hegemony and seeking a peaceful settlement of the Central American issue."

He said that people of various countries are following with great interest the present situation in Central America. The problem of Central America has its underlying internal and external factors. Since last January, the Contadora Group of Panama, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela, with the support of many Latin American countries, has made great efforts to relax the tension in Central America.

Qi Huaiyuan said: "From 28 to 30 May, the Contadora Group and five Central American countries held another meeting. We sincerely hope that they achieve positive results."

XINHUA INTERVIEWS NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER

OW271241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Managua, May 26 (XINHUA) -- Minister of the Interior Tomas Borge told XINHUA here today that the U.S. aim to aid and abet the armed invasion of Nicaragua was to dominate Central America and wipe out the Nicaraguan revolution.

Tomas Borge, who is also member of the National Direction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, made this statement in an interview with XINHUA. Defense Minister Humberto Oretga also participated in the interview.

The anti-government elements had escalated their intrusions in recent days, the interior minister revealed. He condemned the U.S. Government for financing these elements and supplying them with military equipment. On the future of the war, he said that either Reagan would have the intruders withdrawn or we ourselves would determine their fate. There is no third way out, he added. The defense minister said the government desired peace and a negotiated settlement. But this could not be achieved when someone pointed a gun at your head, he commented.

The minister of the interior said many difficulties lay ahead since Nicaragua, with a backward economy left over by the Somoza regime, was hit by the world economic recession, coupled with the blockade by the imperialists and the ravages of the present war. But, he said, the government was urging the people to make sacrifices, develop industrial and agricultural production and increase the export of traditional products. The government would carry out the land reform in a deep-going way, he added. He believed that the Nicaraguan people would overcome their difficulties.

Tomas Borge said the leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution knew the history of the Chinese people's struggle which had won the respect of mankind. They deeply admired the struggle of the heroic Chinese people and would like to express their friendship and respect for them, he said in conclusion.

QIAO SHI MEETS COLOMBIAN WORKERS MOVEMENT HEAD

OW291457 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with and feted here this evening a delegation from the Independent Revolutionary Workers' Movement of Colombia led by its General Secretary Francisco Mosquera.

Qiao Shi is also head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The delegation arrived here on May 14. The guests visited Xian, Nanjing and Shanghai before returning here.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS COLOMBIAN PARTY LEADER

OW271532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, tonight met Misael Pastrana Borrero, leader of the Conservative Party and former president of Colombia, and Mrs Pastrana.

The two leaders exchanged views on the situation in Latin America and the economies of the Third World countries.

Present were Li Yimang, president of the Association for International Understanding of China, Zhang Zhixiang, vice-president of the association, and Alfonso Gomez Gomez, Colombian ambassador to China.

Mr and Mrs Pastrana arrived here May 25 at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China.

ECONOMIC, TRADE EXHIBITION OPENS IN BRAZIL

OW271413 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Sao Paulo, May 26 (XINHUA) -- Both Brazil and China hope for closer contacts between the two countries, said a Brazilian official at the opening ceremony of a Chinese economic and trade exhibition here today.

Cultural Secretary of Sao Paulo State Joao Pacheco-Chaves cut the ribbon for the exhibition on behalf of Sao Paulo State Governor Franco Montoro. The exhibition, the first of its kind ever held in this country, was led by Zheng Hongye, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

The cultural secretary also said trade is the basis of a sustained development of cultural, economic and social relations and trade between Brazil and China.

Zheng Hongye said the exhibition would help promote the friendship between the two peoples and the development of economic relations and trade between the two countries.

The exhibition will close on June 19.

YU QIULI STRESSES IMPROVING PLA LEADERSHIP

OWO10536 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 CMT 31 May 83

[By reporter Hu Cheng]

[Text] Wuhan, 31 May (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, pointed out emphatically on 28 May at a military cadre meeting of the Wuhan PLA Units: In the units at present large numbers of fine young and middle-aged cadres with both ability and political integrity have been selected to serve in leading bodies at all levels. Determining how to build up these new leading bodies to assume the heavy responsibilities of revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing the Army units so to live up to the expectation of the CPC Central Committee and the CPC Military Commission is a matter of great importance. In his speech Yu Qiuli put forward three demands for building up the new leading bodies:

1. The new leading bodies must rely on help from higher levels. In leading work, members of the new leading bodies must adapt gradually to the situation; higher level party committees and leading organs must help and support them, and must do so even more enthusiastically when they encounter difficulties and suffer setbacks in their work. This is because it is impossible for any cadre not to have some shortcomings or make mistakes in his work; this is nothing terrible. The crux is that the leadership must be good at helping those cadres sum up experience and draw lessons so that they will benefit from the experience and raise their leadership level.
2. The new leading bodies must count on the support of veteran comrades, who in return must do a good job in passing on experience, helping and setting an example in training new hands. They must act as advisers on major issues to new countries coming into leadership positions, help them carry the heavy load and accumulate experience in practical work to enhance their ability. They must enthusiastically help those new comrades who have shortcomings and deficiencies so that they can grow more rapidly. We must guard against those who deliberately make things difficult for the new comrades and those who make themselves more of a hinderance than a help by unprincipledly flattering the new comrades.
3. Members of the new leading bodies also must rely on themselves. This is a most fundamental principle in building up the new leading bodies. It is necessary to intensify the steeling of the party spirit and conscientiously keep in step with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically. Efforts must be made to study the fundamental theory of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as well as science and general knowledge. We must be modest and prudent. The higher the positions we hold, the more strict demands we must impose on ourselves. We must respect the veteran comrades and learn humbly from them. We must cultivate a democratic style of work, consult more frequently with the masses, and conduct investigation and study in depth. We must set high standards in work and lower our demands for remuneration. We must uphold democratic centralism and decide on important matters by relying on the collective wisdom instead of letting individuals make arbitrary decisions. We must strengthen unity. In considering and handling matters, the leading bodies of party committees must attach importance to the interests of the party and the people as well as to the whole situation. We must learn from and support each other, not express our opinions behind each other's backs, but put our views on the table. We must encourage criticism and self-criticism in a comradely spirit of seeking truth from facts and must solve problems before they pile up. In short, the new leading bodies must have a new look and a new mood.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES SURVEY, DESIGN WORK

HK010347 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "A Stroke of the Pen Costs Millions Upon Millions of Yuan"]

[Text] A number of our key construction projects, which will be started one after another during the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the Seventh 5-Year Plan, are the most important part in our vigorous economic development. From now on we must pay close attention to the work of survey and design of the key construction projects.

The work of survey and design is the key link in the cause of capital construction. Survey means investigation and research, and design work means transforming the result of investigation research into a concrete plan which guides the construction of the project. There can be no design without surveying, and the project cannot be started without construction design. This is an objective rule which we must observe. We have learned many lessons in this respect. When some local authorities and departments worked on capital construction, so anxious were they to fulfill the task that they considered that the work of survey and design could be done in a rush, or even regarded it as nonessential. They adopted measures such as the so-called "setting the tune with one beat of the gong," "setting the location with a stamp of the foot," "handing in the working drawing at a prescribed time," "doing the work of design and construction while surveying" and "completing the work of survey, design and construction and putting the project into operation all within the same year." All these practices caused repeated alterations in many projects, in investment sums and in time schedule of the projects. Therefore investment returns were very poor, investments were wasted, and losses were heavy.

We have paid high costs in this respect over the past 30 years. We must not pay without making any progress. Leading comrades of planning and capital construction departments must value science and knowledge, esteem intellectuals, and work strictly according to the process of capital construction when determining the construction plan of the key projects. There must be a process involved in doing anything. We cannot be overanxious to fulfill the task. The construction of key projects inevitably requires a lot of time to be spent on survey, on the process of technical proofing, and on working out the design blueprint. All this work must be based on investigation and research. If we do things only through subjective wishes and anxiety, we will only make it worse and even slow it down.

The survey and design workers are entrusted with their work by the state. They must determinedly take a scientific attitude, conscientiously implement the guideline and policies of the party, and be bold in safeguarding the fundamental interests of the state. They must make their own comments on matters which are harmful to the overall situation and go against the cause of capital construction. They must have the courage to struggle against some leaders who act arbitrarily. We have not yet established a state design institute. All survey and design units belong to certain regional authorities or certain departments at present. If the survey and design worker lacks the consistency of overall situation concept or the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts, he will easily act in accordance with the "intention" of the regional authority or department head. Therefore, he will do his design work only as part of the competition for construction projects for his regional authority or department head. But the survey and design workers are workers of the state. They must have a high sense of responsibility toward the people and the construction of the state. They must not act contrary to this.

Striving for improvement of economic results is a task to which all survey and design workers must pay much attention when researching. Academically speaking, there may be many schools of thought on the work of survey and design. Each school may let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, making the work of design and creation prosper with their lively design ideas. But there is a rule which must be observed by all; that is to pay attention to the economic results of the project. Our country is relatively poor and capital available for construction is limited; but the undertakings we want to run are many. Thus the situation requires us to spend the capital rationally in construction; that is, to do more but spend less money. The survey and design workers bear great responsibility in this respect. Since "a stroke of the pen costs millions upon millions of yuan," we must conscientiously do the work of economic analysis well and strive for the best economic results when we are working on survey and design. The economic results include two aspects: 1) We must save on investment (including manpower, raw material, and land etc) in the cause of project construction. 2) We must strive for the best economic results after the completion of the project construction.

In order to achieve the magnificent goal of economic construction we must rely on technical advances. By the turn of the century we must extensively apply to our industrial and mining enterprises the advanced technology, widely used by developed countries in the 1970's and early 1980's, which suits our needs. And we must transform the enterprises into a technical setup with Chinese characteristics. This requires survey and design workers keep abreast of knowledge and keep on improving their techniques and professional skills in order to keep pace with the situation's development. They must, at the same time, pay attention to training a number of young survey and design workers, and let them master the new knowledge and new technology as soon as possible. Each department and regional authority must set up a survey and design unit. They should draw up the plan as soon as possible for adopting advanced technology in design, in accordance with the requirements of the scientific technology development plan of each sector. In the work of design they must positively adopt the advanced techniques, technology, equipment, and material which have already matured in our country. Each department responsible for the work must organize the scientific research, design, and production forces to tackle the problem of adopting those advanced scientific research results which have not yet undergone industrial experiment, but which must be utilized in engineering design. The departments responsible for the work must find the technical conditions and technical data which are needed in design, in order to utilize them as soon as possible in the work of design. Advanced engineering design technology which is especially necessary but which our country lacks should be imported from abroad. This includes patented technology, and key equipment, material, and so on.

During the 20 years between 1981 and the end of the century, the national capital construction investment will be twice the total investment amount of the past 30 years. A number of key projects will be started. They will have a great impact on the development of the national economy. We are now facing a most arduous task in survey and design. The party and government leadership at all levels must value engineering design and its preparation work in the spirit of the First 5-Year Plan period. The masses of survey and design workers must rouse their spirit, struggle hard, and make great efforts in order to create a new situation in the work of survey and design.

HU GIAOMU ON IMPORTANCE OF READING, STUDY

OWO10533 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1447 GMT 31 May 83

[By reporter Xu Yaodong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA) -- It is now necessary to encourage elsewhere in China this "Read-to-Reconstruct China" drive, initiated by workers in Shanghai Municipality, and strive to enable all the country's workers to become mighty builders of China's four modernizations, having lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, scientific and technical knowledge, and a sense of discipline. This was the expectation expressed by Comrade Hu Qiaomu at the Huaiyuan Hall in Zhongnanhai on the afternoon of 30 May, when he met with the Shanghai delegation reporting on experience in the "Read-to-Reconstruct China" drive, initiated by Shanghai workers.

Listening to reports by the Shanghai delegation with great interest were Comrades Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu and Yuan Baohu and other leading comrades of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, and Beijing Municipality. Zhang Weiqiang, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Federation of Trade Unions, said: The drive was started in April last year, involving 200,000 workers. More than 350,000 workers are now participating. In addition to Shanghai, this drive is spreading to many provinces and cities throughout the country and is changing the mental outlook of workers and staff members tremendously. Leading comrades and other comrades present greeted the reports warmly.

After hearing reports by other workers, Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: The "Read-to-Reconstruct China" drive, initiated by Shanghai workers, is now spreading to many provinces and cities. It is a great enlightenment for the workers' movement, trade union and CYL work throughout the country, as well as for the party's propaganda and educational work. He thanked the workers on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council for initiating such a revolutionary undertaking.

Comrade Qiaomu said: This drive is in keeping with the needs of youth and workers and of the times. It was not forced by anyone. By unfolding this drive, we will be able to bring up the quality of the working class as a whole -- in political consciousness, educational level, and general knowledge and skills in all other fields -- to make workers fully qualified builders of socialist modernization. Some young workers and students were somewhat confused and politically down-hearted for a certain time after the "Cultural Revolution." Nevertheless, our party has always regarded this as transient, a phenomenon which emerged from historical conditions and is bound to change gradually as society advances. The "Read-to-Reconstruct China" drive, involving the youth in Shanghai and many other places, is an important indication of such a change. "Read to Reconstruct China" is an excellent slogan, which can inspire the broad masses of youth and the working people throughout the country. Inspired by this slogan, our contingents of workers and youth are bound to made progress with each passing day.

Comrade Qiaomu pointed out: This drive, initiated by Shanghai workers, must be popularized and gradually elevated. Our country, now busily engaged in construction, is putting greater demands on the entire working class and the younger generation. This cannot be avoided, otherwise how could we attain the lofty goal of developing spiritual and material civilization? Those with an education level of junior middle school must try to attain senior middle school level through study; those with a senior middle school level must try to take college courses; even after an individual has acquired a college degree, he or she must continue studying to enrich his or her knowledge; one can stop studying only when life ends. This studying process should not be continued in a mechanical and irregular way; all kinds of regular sparetime schools and those for rotational study by workers detached from production will have to be developed in future.

Only by so doing will our workers become the true masters of modernization and from whom enterprise and social leaders, political activists, inventors and scientists are produced. In so doing the gap between workers and intellectuals will gradually disappear. Some among the workers do not yet fully understand the party policy attaching importance to intellectuals. This is due to their lack of complete understanding of the role intellectuals played in socialist construction. No doubt socialist construction is impossible without intellectuals, just as it is without workers and peasants. However, the long-standing practice of treating intellectuals very poorly must be corrected. At the same time we workers and peasants must fully arm ourselves with knowledge. Some day all people will be both workers and intellectuals, although there will still be some division of labor. We should work hard towards that goal.

Comrades Deng Liqun and Hao Jianxiu spoke later. Comrade Deng Liqun said: After hearing comrades from Shanghai, I recall the time we delivered speeches in our younger days. The speeches we delivered at that time were for national salvation, when the nation's existence was in peril. But the speeches you gave today dealt with "China's reconstruction." These two kinds of speeches, however, have one thing in common; that is, we are all aware of the historical mission on our shoulders. Currently, our country is still behind in the economic, scientific and educational fields, so can we become one of the most advanced world nations in the future? We certainly can, provided we struggle with one heart and one mind. You should bear this responsibility consciously. I believe that, with the people throughout the country making indefatigable efforts, our aspiration to "reconstruct China" will materialize in the not too distant future.

Comrade Hao Jianxiu hoped that comrades participating in this drive would constantly sum up experience and discuss problems to make this drive more characteristic of the prevailing situation and more lively in form.

At the end of the meeting, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu and Yuan Baohua, and comrades of the Shanghai workers delegation reporting the "Read-to-Reconstruct China" drive experience, posed for a group picture in front of the Huairan Hall.

Also present at the meeting with the Shanghai delegation were leading comrades of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the State Economic Commission and the CYL Central Committee Liao Jingdan, Zhao Yinhua, Zhang Ruiying, Wang Jiachong, Liu Shi, Wang Shenxiang, Zhang Baoshun and Xu Weicheng.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON 'LOCAL EXPERTS'

HK311048 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Treasure 'Local Experts'"]

[Text] Sichuan Province's practice of conducting general surveys of and employing rural talented people is a good method and should be promoted in other areas.

Talented people are the foundation of construction. In developing agriculture we must rely on policy and science. In the final analysis, relying on these two things means relying on people who have mastered policy and understand science. Without talented people, it is impossible to achieve the modernization of socialist agriculture.

China's rural areas are relatively backward in the field of modern science and culture, but there exist many talented people among the 800 million peasants.

Among them, some have valuable experience in intensive and meticulous farming and some have traditional skills in the fields of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery. With the addition of technicians demobilized from the Army, workers who have returned to their places of origin after retirement and quitting work, and those middle school graduates who have become talented people through self-study, it really is a very powerful technological contingent. In the past, due to the "leftist" policy and the prejudice against knowledge, a large number of rural talented people were stifled. In recent years, along with the implementation of the party's policy in rural areas, various talented people and skilled workmen have "each showed their prowess," playing an important role in developing agricultural production and improving the rural economic situation.

Talented people described by the masses as "local experts" or "field scholars" in rural areas are rustic and are usually looked down upon by some people, who believe that "rustic" methods are useless in building modernization. This is a one-sided view divorced from reality. In carrying out modernization, we of course need many experts, scholars, and professionals trained by universities and colleges. But the number of such talented people is still limited and a relatively long process will be needed to train them, a situation that is far from meeting the needs of agricultural development. In a big country like China which has a poor foundation, we must, concerning the problem of talented people, broaden our horizon and proceed from reality. We must, while grasping the cultivation of advanced level and middle level talented people, seek a large number of local talented people with abundant experience. After conducting an investigation, a total of 110,000 "local experts" and "field scholars" have been discovered in Wenjiang Prefecture, Sichuan. After these talented people were employed, they created output value several times, 10-odd times, or tens as much as that created by ordinary laborers. If all localities can treasure "local experts" just as Wenjiang Prefecture did, social welfare would be greatly increased.

We must resort to various means in seeking talented people in rural areas. As rural areas are vast in territory and some areas have poor transportation facilities and are ill-informed, it is all the more necessary for them to conduct a general survey as Sichuan did and to rely on the masses' recommendation in order to carry out investigation and registration team by team. We may also adopt such methods as publicizing notices for employing gifted people, recruiting people by examinations, tendering for contracts in production, and promoting the system of technological contracts. We must properly arrange and employ talented people and establish the necessary systems of examination and management. A handful of talented people whose special abilities cannot be brought into full play locally must be recommended to relevant departments as upper levels. It is necessary for talented people to be in their proper places and to bring into full play their wisdom and abilities.

In rural areas there are some people who master secret recipes and skills handed down from generation to generation. Some of them have been stifled for many years and some are very old now. These recipes and skills are very valuable, and some of them cannot be learned in school. If such talented people are discovered, it is necessary to organize people to learn from them and promptly save these recipes and skills from being lost.

China's 800 million peasants are a great treasure house of talented people. Leaders in all localities must be skillful in seeking talented people and must, with the intention of anxiously discovering gifted people, invite a large number of "local experts" and "field scholars" to come out and bring into full play their roles. This will greatly benefit the development of the rural economy.

XI ZHONGXUN URGES FEWER MODEL LABORER MEETINGS

HK010046 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] According to GONGREN RIBAO reports, some model laborers and advanced people are too busy as a result of concurrently holding too many posts, attending too many meetings, and participating in too many social activities. Consequently, their health is becoming worse and worse. This has drawn the attention of central leaders. Recently, Comrade Xi Zhongxun made some important remarks on a copy of investigation material: The trade union should regard it a major task to take care of their health and map out concrete and effective measures for earnestly solving this problem.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions attaches great importance to the instructions given by central leading comrades and is studying measures for implementing these instructions. It is also ready to discuss with related departments and localities how to take care of the health of model laborers.

ULANHU OPENS ART EXHIBITION IN BEIJING

OW010447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0936 GMT 31 May 83

[By reporter Duanmu Laidi]

[Summary] Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA) -- "More than 70 colorful oil paintings with modern themes, hanging in the spacious exhibition hall of the Cultural Palace for Nationalities in Beijing, have attracted an audience from all walks of life in the capital. The 'Oil Painting Exhibition on Scenes from Both Sides of the Strait', jointly sponsored by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self Government League and the PLA Arts Institute, opened here this morning.

"Ulanhu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony. Responsible persons of the departments concerned, Wang Feng, Hua Nan, Li Gui, Jiang Ping, Wu Jinghua, and Cai Xiao viewed the exhibition."

These paintings were the masterpieces of Liu Jie, member of the Chinese Artists' Association and a staff officer of the training department of the PLA Arts Institute, who spent many years painting the pictures after he had toured various islands near the Jinmen frontier and called on families in Xiamen, Guanzhou and Huian whose ancestors came from Taiwan. These paintings portray the beautiful scenery on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, and reflect the mutual feelings of the people who are yearning for the reunification of the motherland.

"Also displayed at the exhibition were calligraphic works, under the titles of 'Distant View' and 'Reunification', by Wei Chuantong, council member of the Chinese Calligraphers Association. The 'Oil Painting Exhibition on Scenes From Both Sides of the Strait' will close on 26 June."

XINHUA VIEWS MAKEUP OF 6TH NPC DEPUTIES

OW010256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Deputies to China's forthcoming Sixth National People's Congress (NPC) have formed a new and strong lineup capable of coping with the tasks of the country's modernization program in the 1980's. The congress is composed of 2,978 deputies elected by 31 constituencies through secret ballot. Both China's Constitution and its electoral law have specific provisions on the election of deputies to the NPC. The newly-elected deputies account for 76.5 percent of the body's total membership.

The majority of the deputies are young and middle-aged people. Their average age is 53 and there are 2,028 deputies under age 60, accounting for 68.1 percent of the total.

There are 636 officials of various levels in the current congress. Among them are dozens of experienced, middle-aged administrators who have recently been promoted to leading provincial organs. Notable on the list are Gu Xiulian, 47, governor of Jiangsu Province, first Chinese woman to hold a provincial leading post; Ruan Chongwu, 50, vice-mayor of Shanghai and a specialist in casting material and technology; Wang Senhao, 50, governor of Shanxi Province and a chief engineer who has been involved in China's coal industry for 27 years; and Liang Shufen, 49, vice-governor of Hubei Province and a specialist in shipbuilding.

Representatives from the intelligentsia make up 23.5 percent of the total number of deputies. The participation of so many specialists in science and technology in the NPC -- the highest state organ -- will have a far-reaching effect on China's modernization. Among the delegates are such senior specialists and professors as Hua Luogeng, Wu Zhonghua, Wang Ganchang, Zhao Zhongyao, Liu Fonian and Zhou Gucheng. There are also many promising young scientists who have come on the scene in recent years. The younger people include Wei Yu, a doctorate holder and specialist in electronics; Zhao Zisen, a specialist in optical fiber communications; Wen Yuankai, an accomplished scientist in quantum chemistry; and Yan Longan, an agronomist who won a special award for breeding the Xian hybrid rice variety. There are also many well-known writers, educators, artists, and sportsmen, as well as people from news, publications, public health institutions, and China's religious community. A number of figures from commercial, financial and cultural circles will represent Hong Kong and Macao. Most prominent are the poet Ai Qing; jurist Chang Youyu; Professor Ji Xianlin; Guangdong opera performer Kuan Jianlian; painters Guan Shanyue and Wu Zuoren; Bishop Ding Guangsun, president of the Nanjing Union Theological Seminary; Professor Ma Bi, who returned to the mainland from Taiwan in 1981; famous chef Wang Ziyun of the Beijing Hotel; world famous athletes Chen Zhaodi, Han Jian and Li Ning; and sportscaster Song Shixiong.

Yang Xinren and Chang Xuwu are notable because of their family backgrounds -- Yang is the son of former top Kuomintang official, Yang Sen; and Chang, newly-elected vice-governor of Jiangsu Province, is the grandson of ex-industrialist, Chang Qian.

Two young self-employed laborers, Wei Junhong and Bai Shiming, will represent three million of their colleagues at the congress. The representation of minority nationalities has also increased in the Sixth NPC. 403 deputies, or 13.5 percent of the total, represent China's 55 minorities -- which together account for only 6.7 percent of the country's one billion people. The smaller national minorities each have at least one deputy in the congress.

Private Economic Sector Represented

OW300223 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- China's private economic sector will be represented for the first time at the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC), according to government sources.

The NPC, which is due to open here on June 6, is considered China's national parliament.

Two young self-employed laborers will represent three million of their colleagues at the session, according to the department of individual (private) economy. The pair, Wei Junhong and Bai Shiming, were elected deputies to the NPC at provincial people's congresses earlier this year. Wei, 23, and his two sisters run a bar in Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, central China.

A commercial photographer, 28-year-old Bai is the chairman of the individual laborers' federation of Harbin, capital of northeast China's Heilongjiang Province.

In addition to the pair, many individual workers have been elected deputies to people's congress at provincial or county level, or delegates to the national women's congress and the national congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

The state protects the individual economy and those who engage in the economy are esteemed by the people and enjoy the equal political rights with workers in state-owned enterprises, said Hao Haifeng, deputy director of the individual economy department under the State Administration for Industry and Commerce. He said that over the past few years, the state has adopted a series of measures to encourage the development of individual economy and given legal protection for the rights and social position of individual workers.

Article 11 of China's Constitution adopted in 1982 says: "The individual economy of urban and rural working people, operated within the limits prescribed by law, is a complement to the socialist public economy. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the individual economy."

The individual economy has been developing rapidly in the past few years, Hao Haifeng said; the number of individual workers increased and the business scope of the economy expanded.

There are now nearly 3.2 million individual workers in the country compared to less than 0.3 million before 1978. The business scope has been expanded from handicrafts and commerce to industry producing daily-use articles, transportation using motor vehicles and boats and the building and household repairs.

The measures China has so far adopted to protect and promote individual economy include:

- Allowing individuals to buy mechanized tools and operate processing shops;
- Allowing private industrialists and business workers to transport goods and agricultural produce for retail and wholesale within the limits prescribed by law;
- Allowing individuals to buy motor vehicles and boats to engage in passenger and freight transport;
- Allowing individual laborers to get bank loans if their funds are inadequate;
- Lawfully earned income of individual workers is protected by law and no department or person is allowed to confiscate in any form the property of individual workers except the management tax collected by departments concerned; and

-- No department or person is allowed to revoke the business licence of an individual worker except the administrations for industry and commerce.

With the development of the individual economy, many localities have set up individual workers' federations, a mass organization protecting the interests of the workers. Figures from the state administration show that over one-third of the cities and counties in the country have established such organizations. Beijing has formed a preparatory group for such a federation. Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Jilin and Shanghai will establish their own individual workers' federation this year, the deputy director said.

Hao Haifeng said the federation, a self-management mass organization, is conducive to the carrying out of the principle of "protecting the lawful rights and interests of the individual economy" provided in China's Constitution.

The senior official disclosed that to review the work and promote the individual economy, a national meeting to commend good individual workers will be held this year. The organizers of the meeting are the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and the All-China Women's Federation.

LABOR MINISTRY ISSUES EVALUATION RULES

OW010038 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0848 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Labor and Personnel recently promulgated the "Provisional Regulations on Workers' Technical Evaluation" and urged all localities and departments to implement them according to actual circumstances.

The Ministry of Labor and Personnel says that the regulations are promulgated for appraising workers' technical knowledge, encouraging them to study scientific and technical knowledge, intensifying technical training among workers and improving Chinese workers' quality in order to meet the needs of socialist modernization.

The newly promulgated regulations stipulate that all the state-run enterprises and establishments must systematically train their technical workers in a planned manner and evaluate their technical performance. The evaluation must be made in accordance with the "Standards for Workers' Technical Grades" promulgated by various responsible departments of the State Council, and must include tests on technical theories and actual operational skills as well as awareness of production safety.

The regulations have also clearly set forth the rules on how an apprentice becomes a regular worker, how his technical grade is determined, how he can change the type of production work, and how he can be transferred to a new post, as well as the tests for various other technical grades.

The regulations state: In order to become a regular worker, an apprentice must pass a test given at the end of his apprenticeship; if he fails the test, he must take another one. A test can be given ahead of time for those apprentices who show quick progress and perform exceptionally. Those who are outstanding may become regular workers ahead of time, but the training period should not be shortened by more than one-third and, generally, more than 5 percent of the total number of apprentices should become regular workers ahead of time.

Workers who are on probation or who are still at the stage of familiarizing themselves with their jobs and whose technical grades have not yet been determined, shall be tested at the end of their probation period. Only those who pass the test will have their grades certified and be allowed to work independently.

A worker whose technical grade has been determined may apply to take the technical test for a higher grade if he is so recommended by his work unit. A technical test for a higher grade is held once every 2 years and those who pass the test will have the test scores recorded on their "technical grade certificates." These scores will serve as an important basis for their promotion. Those who have scored exceptionally well shall be commended and awarded.

The case of a worker who wants to change the type of production work, be transferred to a new post, or operate new, advanced equipment shall be considered only after he has been trained for the new job and passes a test.

The regulations point out: In addition to the technical test scores, a worker's work attitude, how he accomplishes his production quota, and whether he has been involved in major accidents must also be considered before he can become a regular worker, obtain a technical grade or receive a promotion.

The regulations have also specifically stipulated how a technical test should be organized.

According to the regulations, the technical test for workers of the collectively-owned enterprises shall be set by the provincial, municipal or autonomous regional labor bureau or department, and it must be reported to the local people's government for approval.

DENG LIQUN URGES TRAINING MORE JOURNALISTS

OW311956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- China's colleges should give strict and thorough training to journalism majors to provide the country's media with more competent journalists, Deng Liqun, head of the Communist Party Central Committee's Propaganda Department, said here today.

Meeting with participants to the current national meeting of journalism education, he said China's rank of journalists is small and aging, lagging behind the country's needs caused by the rapid economic and cultural development.

Deng Liqun said more universities should be encouraged and helped to open journalism specialities.

"Journalists should acquire a wide range of knowledge," he said, adding that journalism majors should read more on a wide range of subjects and become knowledgeable.

Vice-Minister of Education Peng Peiyun said journalism institutes and departments will encourage college graduates of other specialities to study journalism for a second degree.

A recent survey carried out in XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, PEOPLE'S DAILY, and Ministry of Radio and Television shows that, although most journalism graduates working there are competent, some have difficulties in reporting and editing subjects they do not know.

The vice-minister said only 5,230 journalism students have graduated in China in the past three decades, far short of the needs of the country's growing media.

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Speaking of a development program adopted at the meeting, she said there will be a big increase in enrollment of journalism students and more universities will open journalism departments.

Some participants suggested that those applying for journalism study should be interviewed before admission, to see if they are suited to become journalists.

CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS SHIP LAUNCHING IN SHANGHAI

OW271301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Shanghai, May 27 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Chen Muhua christened the 8,200-ton container vessel "Shanghai Express" and cut the ribbon at the launching ceremony held at the Zhonghua shipyard here this afternoon.

This is the first of four vessels being built by the shipyard on an order placed by Hong Kong Express Ship Management Services, Ltd.

Chai Shufan, chairman of the China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation, Li Zhaoji, vice-mayor of Shanghai, Julie Ng, managing director of Hong Kong Express Ship Management Services Ltd., and other guests attended the ceremony.

"Shanghai Express" is a full container vessel with a loading capacity of 480 containers. The vessel was designed by the China Marine Design and Research Institute and built according to regulations of the Register of Shipping of Bureau Veritas of France.

The vessel is 125.6 meters long and 21 meters wide. It has three holds. The main engine and hoisting equipment were made in China according to imported patent rights. The ship's navigational equipment is guided by satellite.

NANJING PLA UNITS COMMANDER SPEAKS AT RALLY

OW010039 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 May 83

[Excerpts] The Nanjing PLA units sponsored a rally yesterday morning attended by some 10,000 officers and men of their organizations and armed forces in Nanjing to convey and implement the guidelines set out at the recent PLA meeting to exchange army men's experiences in studying science and general knowledge and in training qualified personnel useful both in the military and in local departments.

The rally was chaired by Guo Linxiang, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units.

Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing PLA units, addressed the rally. He said: Party committees and organizations at all levels must regard it their important task to convey and implement the guidelines set out by the PLA's experience exchange meeting. They must study and propagate these guidelines and mobilize all officers and men to do likewise until the guidelines are known to everybody.

Comrade Xiang Shouzhi pointed out: Our current tasks include studying the experiences of the advanced corps and divisions, as well as those of our fraternal units, and further propagating their experiences throughout the armed forces so that they will become the common wealth of all the armed forces and the study of science and general knowledge, and the training of dual-purpose personnel, will be regularized and systemized.

Comrade Xiang Shouzhi said: Typical cases, representing the special characteristics of the times, must be used to create a new situation in building up the armed forces. To study science and general knowledge, train dual-purpose personnel and turn the armed forces into a large school, we must exert all-out efforts to reform and create a new situation for making our units even more revolutionary, modernized and regularized.

SHANDONG'S SU YIRAN VISITS ZHANG HAIDI

SK270545 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpt] Zhang Haidi returned from Beijing to Jinan on the afternoon of 25 May. (Wei Jiuming), director of the Propaganda Department of the CYL Central Committee, and medical personnel who have been taking care of Zhang Haidi came to Jinan with him. Responsible comrades of departments concerned welcomed Zhang Haidi and others at the station.

On the morning of 26 May, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, including Su Yiran, Liang Buting, Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen and Jiang Chunyun, visited Zhang Haidi in Jinan.

SHANDONG'S SU YIRAN SPEAKS AT CPC HISTORY MEETING

SK290356 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] The second provincial meeting on collection of party history data concluded in Jinan on 28 May after a 5-day session. The meeting called for efforts to take the spirit of the 12th national party congress as a guide to create a new situation in our province's work on party history and promote the collection and study of the party history data.

Comrade Su Yiran, secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: The history of the party's struggles in Shandong is an important component part of the history of our party.

Shandong people made important contributions to the establishment of the New China. Collecting and sorting out the historical facts on these contributions will be very significant in guiding our future work and educating party members, the masses and the future generations and, therefore, should be successfully carried out.

The meeting set forth the major tasks for our province's current party history data collection and study work. Party history chronicles and journals on party history data published by the province and various prefectures, cities and counties were exhibited during the meeting.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Gao Keting, chairman, and Comrades Qin Hezhen and Yu Xiu, vice chairmen of the provincial party history data collection and study committee, and responsible persons of departments concerned, totaling 90-odd people.

SU YIRAN RECEIVES JOURNALISTS IN JINAN 30 MAY

SK311126 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] After visiting and gathering news in Yantai Prefecture and Qingdao City, comrades present at the meeting to exchange experience in reporting on rural propaganda work sponsored by the All-China Journalists Association, arrived in Jinan 30 May.

In the evening, Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zheng, and Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, visited all the comrades present at the above meeting.

SHANDONG CPC COMMITTEE SESSION HELD 28-31 MAY

SK010125 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The 10th enlarged plenary session of the 3d provincial CPC Committee was held in Jinan from 28 to 31 May. It was decided at the session that the fourth Shandong provincial party congress will be held in early July. Participants at the enlarged plenary session conscientiously discussed a draft report to be submitted to the fourth provincial party congress by the third provincial CPC Committee. The draft report was written through repeated discussions and revisions and on the basis of intensively soliciting opinions from the masses. It was written in line with the principle of seeking truth from facts, the guidelines of the 12th national party congress, and the actual situation in Shandong Province, reflecting the guiding ideology of promoting unity, reform, and construction. After full discussions, the session adopted this draft report in principle. It will be further revised by the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee before being submitted to the fourth provincial party congress for examination and discussion.

Participants at the session held that since the proposal of the ninth plenary session of the third provincial CPC Committee on actively making preparations for the fourth provincial party congress and through the efforts of the party committees at all levels across the province, all preparations for the forthcoming provincial party congress are more or less complete. The main agenda of the party congress discussed and formulated at the session are:

1. Examine and discuss a report of the Third Shandong Provincial CPC Committee.
2. Examine and discuss a report of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee.
3. Elect the Fourth Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

The 10th enlarged plenary session of the 3d provincial CPC Committee called on the party organization at all levels and all Communist Party members throughout the province to rally more closely round the party Central Committee, to lead the people in the province to deeply implement the guidelines of the 12th national party congress, to take the initiative in vigorously maintaining unity, conducting reforms, and serving as backbone cadres, and to create outstanding achievements on all fronts to greet the successful convocation of the fourth provincial party congress.

Attending the session were members and alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee, and responsible persons of various prefectural and city CPC committees, large enterprises, and provincial departments concerned, totaling 126 persons.

DAZHONG RIBAO today also gave frontpage prominence to the convocation of the 10th enlarged plenary session of the provincial CPC Committee.

SHANDONG RESTRUCTURES GOVERNMENT ORGANS

SK280522 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] On 25 May at the first Standing Committee meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress, Li Zhen, deputy governor of Shandong Province, delivered a report entitled "Questions on Restructuring the Organs of the Provincial Government."

Deputy Governor Li Zhen's report is composed of three parts:

1) the basic principle, guiding ideology and major content of the restructuring; 2) the plan for restructuring the organs of the provincial government and implementation of the plan, and 3) some tasks which should be continued.

Deputy Governor Li Zhen said: We need an administrative organ which is streamlined and highly efficient, forges close ties with the masses and has few bad bureaucratic habits in order to achieve the grand goal of our modernization. However, for a long time now our administrative departments at all levels have been characterized by such bureaucratic disadvantages as over-centralized power, too many concurrent jobs, organizational overlapping, indistinct responsibilities and duties, overstaffing and low work efficiency. This has seriously impaired development of our undertakings. Therefore, we should reform the current organization system if we are to uphold the socialist road and accomplish the four modernizations. In a certain sense, organizational restructuring is a revolution. Effecting this important reform with a revolutionary spirit is our basic principle. The general guiding ideology we have defined in line with this basic principle is that the reform should be conducive to the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, and creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, conducive to the strengthening and improvement of party leadership so as to make leading bodies more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent, conducive to the performance of the functions of executive departments so that they can solve problems independently and shoulder responsibilities, and conducive to correcting bureaucracy and improvement of work efficiency. It is urged that the emphasis of the reform be placed on reduction of the number of departments, leadership levels, concurrent jobs and nonprofessional personnel. In the meantime, the reform of the cadre system and the organizational restructuring should be linked together and be carried out simultaneously.

The current organizational reform is mainly aimed at fulfilling the following tasks:

1. Streamline overlapped organizations and staffing. This is one of the major purposes of the reform.

2. Select and appoint people who have political integrity and ability and successfully install and build leading bodies at all levels. This is the most important link.
3. Successfully carry out the work to make arrangements for old cadres to retire, to leave for recuperation and to retreat to the second line.
4. Train cadres in rotation to improve the quality of the cadre contingent.
5. Clearly divide work and responsibility and improve leadership work style and work methods.

Deputy Governor Li Zhen said: In line with the aforementioned basic principle and guiding ideology and through discussions by all at higher and lower levels, unification of understanding has been achieved and the plan for restructuring the organs of the provincial government has been worked out. The overall plan for the reform is that work departments of the provincial government are to be reduced from 66 to 38, a decrease of 28, or 42.4 percent. Restructuring and merging of these departments have by and large been completed, most of the members of the new leading bodies of the departments have been decided on, and the staffing has been ratified. The first stage of the reform has basically been completed. After the streamlining of these departments, their staff will be reduced from some 7,300 to about 3,800 excluding the staff of public security and judicial departments. This is a decrease of about 40 percent. The problem of overstaffing and organizational overlapping has begun to be solved. The job, knowledge and age mix of leading bodies of the departments has remarkably changed. A prominent change is that their concurrent jobs have been greatly reduced and educational standards have noticeably improved. According to statistics on the 20 departments whose leading bodies have been organized, there are 94 office chiefs and deputy chiefs, bureau chiefs and deputy chiefs and department directors and deputy directors -- 84 less than the regional leading bodies -- their average age is 50.7 years -- 7.4 years younger -- and those with a college level education level have increased from 12.3 to 44.7 percent. After readjustment of the leading bodies, a great number of young and middle-aged cadres in the prime of life who have both political integrity and ability have assumed leading posts and filled the leading bodies with new blood. These departments have taken or are taking on a new look.

Deputy Governor Li Zhen said: We have won a great victory in the first stage of the work to restructure the organs of the provincial government. However, viewed from the final end of improving work style and work efficiency, we are just beginning. Therefore, we should continue our efforts. At present we should step up the following tasks:

1. Strive to fulfill the task of reducing the staff. When their sizes are decided on, all departments should earnestly study ways to reduce their staff to the ratified sizes and ensure the fulfillment of the task. No fraud will be permitted.
2. Continue to make arrangements for old cadres to ensure that all retreated old cadres are properly provided for, lead a happy life in their late years, and successfully finish their own revolutionary history.
3. Step up training of cadres to improve the political and professional quality of the cadre contingent and meet the needs in the modernization drive.

4. Clearly define responsibility and duties, improve the leadership system and methods, and gradually establish and perfect the personal responsibility system. From now on, all departments should have a clear understanding of their responsibilities and duties and work out ways to conscientiously fulfill their responsibilities and duties in both quality and quantity. All department personnel, particularly leading cadres, should arouse themselves, fully develop their subjective initiative and, with the spirit of being responsible to the state and the people, earnestly perform their responsibilities and duties.

STATE COUNCILLORS HELP SHANGHAI CONSULTATION

OW280853 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 83

[Excerpts] According to a report received by this station from YANGCHENG WANBAO reporters Zhou Wenshao and Chen Kai and this station's reporter Du Lieming, the Shanghai Mechanical and Electrical Products Foreign Consultation Service is a privately-run think tank for the municipality in carrying out the policy of opening to the outside world. With the development of foreign trade through importing and exporting, the company's business has thrived continuously. It has established relations with more than 4,000 enterprises at home and abroad and has maintained regular contacts with 600 of them. It has made contributions in exploring markets for export products and has provided experience in restructuring our country's existing foreign trade systems and enlivening its foreign economic relations.

This privately-run foreign consultation service company was established through the concern of the central authorities and the leading comrades concerned. On 9 January of this year, Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor, wrote a letter to this company, stating: You must stress basing this company on a foundation of self-reliance and should not turn it into a government-run company. Otherwise, it will be difficult to bring the company's existing superiority into play.

Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and concurrently minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, personally approved the exemption of this company from paying taxes on profits for the next 3 years and economic support for the further expansion of its business.

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ON HOUSING PROBLEMS

OW010112 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 May 83

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 30 May, the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government held a meeting of cadres at and above the department levels of organizations directly under the provincial party committee and provincial government to become mobilized and arrange for further implementation of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's open letter on solving problems in housing construction and distribution. Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting.

He said: Since the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued an open letter to leading cadres at all levels in party and government organizations, enterprises and institutions throughout the country in February of this year, the provincial party committee and provincial government have conducted studies and discussed plans on many occasions in the past 3 months. The party and government leadership in many prefectures, cities and counties have paid attention to the housing problem, acted rather promptly and adopted effective measures. Initial results have been achieved.

In contrast, organizations directly under the provincial party committee and the provincial government have not paid enough attention and have not acted fast enough. Some comrades, who have unhealthy tendencies in housing construction and distribution, are still taking a wait-and-see attitude and only giving consideration to personal gain or loss and not to the interests of the party and the people. This kind of thinking and behavior is wrong.

Comrade Wang Fang again stated that the provincial party committee is determined to fundamentally and firmly check the unhealthy trends in housing construction and distribution.

Comrade Wang Fang stressed: Solving the problems caused by party and government cadres in housing construction and distribution and resolutely curbing the unhealthy tendencies are of great significance. The tasks are arduous and time is pressing. It is necessary for the principal leading comrades of party organizations at all levels to become personally involved and strengthen leadership. At present, serious attention must be paid to the following:

First, it is necessary to organize the cadres who are also party members in each unit to conscientiously study the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's open letter and the provincial party committee's document No 15 further, and discuss and analyze the seriously harmful nature of the unhealthy trends in housing construction and distribution in view of the realities.

Second, party and government organizations at various levels and party organizations in enterprises and institutions should each hold a democratic meeting attended by cadres who are party members at and above the department level at which participants should examine themselves against the five kinds of problems listed in the open letter and conduct criticism and self-criticism one by one from the top down.

Third, all units should set up a leading group composed of leading cadres and representatives of the masses and the administrative and management departments and assign it the necessary staff members. This leading group will be responsible for investigating the unhealthy trends in housing construction and distribution in each unit and for the reporting and registration of housing by the occupants, checking and verification, and the handling of problems.

The progress made by each unit in solving housing problems should be reported to the provincial party committee and the provincial government in writing by the end of June.

MURDERERS OF JOURNALIST EXECUTED IN GUANGZHOU

HK280940 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 May 83

[Summary] Three murderers of Comrade An Ke were executed in accordance with the law.

This morning, the Guangdong Intermediate People's Court held a meeting in the Guangzhou gymnasium to pass the judgment of the court on the three persons who murdered An Ke. People of all trades attended the meeting. At 0900 the director of the Guangzhou Intermediate People's Court declared the meeting open. Deputy Mayor of Guangzhou (Yang Yi) spoke. Then, the three criminals were brought in. They trembled before the iron fist of the people's democratic dictatorship.

A high official of the people's court declared the ruling. He said: "The criminals Wang Jintao, Tang Dongyu, and Zhou Jierong previously committed acts of robbery, and all had been sent to labor reform several times. They are also fugitives from justice. At the end of February and the beginning of March 1983, they sneaked into Guangzhou to carry out unlawful activities together with another criminal, Lai Shaochang. Around 1800 on 8 March, Zhou Jierong sneaked into a dining shop and snatched An Ke's briefcase which had been placed on a bench, and passed it to Wang. Ho, An Ke's companion, chased Wang, and An Ke followed up the chase. Wang dropped the briefcase onto the road. When Ho picked up the briefcase and continued the pursuit, Wang drew his knife and wanted to stab Ho. At this moment, An Ke caught up and wanted to arrest Wang. Wang then stabbed An in the abdomen, and the other two gangsters also stabbed An with their knives. Their accomplice Lai Shaochang, also pounded An with his fists. An received nine stab wounds, and his lungs and stomach were bleeding profusely. He died on his way to the hospital."

He continued to give details of the ruling of the first instance by the Guangzhou Intermediate People's Court and the subsequent rejection of the appeal by the Guangdong Higher People's Court. He then ordered that the three criminals be brought to the execution ground for execution. At this, clapping and applause broke out all over the gymnasium.

After the meeting, the criminals were escorted in a truck through the main streets of Guangzhou to the execution ground, and there they were executed.

Some comrades present at the meeting were invited by the radio reporters to express their views on this matter. They all expressed their support for the correct handling of the case and hailed the might of the people's dictatorship.

Station Commentary

HK280946 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 May 83

[Station commentary: "The Great Might of the People's Democratic Dictatorship"]

[Excerpts] This morning, the three criminals Wang Jintao, Tang Dongyu, and Zhou Jierong, who murdered Comrade An Ke, were executed in accordance with the law. We want to express our respect to the security and judicial departments which have dealt a telling blow to the criminal activities accurately, in a timely manner, and forcefully.

This solemn and just judgment is a heavy blow and stern warning to those murderers, robbers, and other criminals who have seriously endangered social security and order. At the same time, this judgment is a strong support and encouragement to those who consciously maintain public order and fight against all criminal activities, and especially to those An Ke-type persons.

This judgment will facilitate the radical improvement of law and public order in the southern gate of our motherland; therefore, it completely conforms to the wishes and demands of the broad masses.

The settlement of this case in 80 days fully demonstrates the great might of the people's democratic dictatorship and the great might of the integration of the organs of dictatorship with the broad masses in dealing with criminal cases. We are grateful to all the security and judicial personnel who dare to face hardships and fight against unlawful activities day and night, and thus have made honorary contributions, and to those cadres and masses who have helped in the detection and clearing up of this case.

At present, we are exerting great efforts in achieving comprehensive results in social security and order. We believe that with the efforts of the whole party and the people, giving play to the might of the people's democratic dictatorship with close cooperation between the organs of dictatorship and the broad masses, the situation of a radical improvement in social security and social mental attitude will certainly emerge.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION LEADER VISITS HAINAN

HK300412 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 29 May 83

[Summary] Wang Runsheng, head of the General Administration of Customs, and (Feng Fanlu), head of the Guangdong provincial branch of the administration, visited Hainan on 21 May. They inspected Haikou and Sanya, and left Hainan on 27 May.

During their inspection, Comrade Wang Runsheng met with reporters and talked about the import and export of goods and materials, inspection of goods, and customs duties in Hainan.

Wang Runsheng stressed the need to implement the decision of the State Council on speeding up the development of Hainan, to help the customs office in Haikou City in carrying out its work, and to actively develop the construction of Sanya town.

Wang Runsheng said, when problems arise in customs work, they should be handled in the spirit of the No 11 document of the CPC Central Committee and by proceeding from the point of benefiting the development of Hainan.

He added, after consulting the Hainan administrative district commissioner's office, the following measures have been devised for handling problems:

"1. Within the scope specified by the document, the import and export of goods may be inspected upon reception of an instrument of ratification issued by the Hainan administration district commissioner's office.

"2. Preferential treatment regarding customs duties is given to the goods and materials exported from Hainan, so as to support Hainan's commodity production, expand exports, and accumulate more funds.

"3. Active support is given to help Hainan in developing foreign trade, improving customs management, giving greater convenience to the production units, and protecting their lawful rights and profits.

"4. Efforts are to be made to improve service for incoming and outgoing travelers. The Basuo branch of the Haikou customs office should strengthen training of its cadres, improve their professional skills and work style. It should also install essential equipment to expedite inspection of travelers' luggage so that inspection can be carried out on schedule.

"5. The forces directly under the customs office should be strengthened, and measures promptly drawn up to prevent and hit hard at smuggling and guarantee Hainan's healthy economic development."

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Runsheng said that the development of customs service has imposed new demands on the customs office and posed new problems. We should actively discover and solve these problems.

MINISTRY TO END HUNAN UNIVERSITY'S LEFTIST IDEAS

HK271013 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 83 p 3

[Report: "Wipe Out 'Leftist' Influence, Solve Problems of Hunan University"]

[Text] The leading party group of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry recently dispatched its personnel to join in the work team of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee with a view to thoroughly solving the problems at Hunan University.

Hunan University is an affiliated school of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry. Since the issue of Hunan University was made public in newspapers, the leading party group of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry has been very emphatic about it. In view of the appearance of formidable obstructions deterring the smooth implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals at Hunan University, in the middle of May the ministry dispatched Xu Nianchu, a member of its education committee, and Tan Jiaxiu, deputy director of the personnel department of its education board, to Hunan to join in the work team of the provincial CPC Committee in charge of tackling the issue of Hunan University.

The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee decided to appoint Xu Nianchu deputy head of the group.

At a meeting of middle-level cadres of Hunan University, Xu Nianchu pointed out: The issue of Hunan University has become very serious. One of the major reasons is that the influences of "leftist" ideology were not thoroughly wiped out after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. What is most important is that after the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Hunan University failed to seriously study the resolutions of the session to eliminate "leftist" ideas. Instead, a few responsible persons of the university continued to raise a big fanfare of "leftist" ideas to chill the enthusiasm of teachers and cadres.

Xu Nianchu stressed that the leading party group of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry is resolved to work together with the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee in an effort to wipe out the influences of "leftist" ideology and to carry out the party's policy toward intellectuals in earnest so as to thoroughly tackle the issue of Hunan University.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG AT PUBLIC SECURITY MEETING

HK310406 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] The 8-day long provincial public security work meeting, sponsored by the political and law committee of the provincial CPC Committee, concluded in Changsha yesterday afternoon. The meeting, in the spirit of the national public security work conference, mainly discussed how to further implement the principle of improving social order in a comprehensive way and seriously handling all criminal cases so as to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the social mood and order of our province.

During the meeting, Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi and other principal leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee held a forum to hear reports on the general situation of the social order in the province. They also made important remarks on the issue. Zhao Chuqi, a member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, submitted a report at the meeting. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee unanimously demanded that party committees at various levels and relevant departments and units regard the work of improving social order as a major item on their work agenda and make a success of the work.

Present at the meeting were responsible comrades of public security and judicial departments at the prefectural and city levels of the province, and those in charge of reform-through-labor farms.

WANG ZHEN ON EXPLOITING HUNAN NATURAL RESOURCES

HK271305 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 83 p 4

[Report: "Wang Zhen Talks About Enhancing Hunan's Superiority in Natural Resources"]

[Text] Recently I interviewed Comrade Wang Zhen and asked him to talk about the issue of how to enhance Hunan's superiority in natural resources, to exploit nonferrous ore, and to do a good job in comprehensive utilization of natural resources.

Wang Zhen said: Hunan is a "land of nonferrous ore" and we should enhance its superiority in natural resources. We still cannot catch up with the scientifically advanced capitalist countries in ore-dressing and smelting technology. Hunan's non-ferrous deposits generally contain multimetallic ore. If we open up a mine by retrieving to the maximum the valuable element or ore, that means we have opened up several mines instead of one mine. The comprehensive utilization of ore will enable us to make full use of the natural resources and bring about greater economic results.

Wang Zhen added: To exploit nonferrous ore we should vigorously grasp comprehensive utilization. If we can grasp it well, we shall bring benefit to future generations. While exploiting nonferrous ore, we should take comprehensive utilization. If we can grasp it well, we shall bring benefit to future generations. While exploiting non-ferrous ore, we should take comprehensive utilization as an important technical and economic reform and carry it out through the whole production process.

wang Zhen pointed out: The exploitation and the smelting of nonferrous and rare metals constitute the most advanced branches of the comprehensive science and technology of our time. Therefore we should organize the scientific research forces of all sides concerned in order to tackle the technical key problems arising in ore dressing and exploitation. We should also regard the work of scientific research as a component part of nonferrous industry development. Our cadres should work hard, and go right to the front line of production. They should not "eat out of the same big pot," otherwise they will become lazy. Laziness will lead us nowhere; besides the Chinese people always despise laziness.

Wang Zhen said in conclusion: Hunan is very rich in water power resources. We should mobilize the masses to build small and medium-sized hydropower stations in order to overcome the energy shortage arising in rural areas. Of course, to build a large power station, we need centralized investments, equipment, and materials. However, its construction cycle is rather long. In view of the relatively decentralized use of electricity in rural areas, we should only rely on small hydropower stations which make up for the shortage of a high-tension network. This is the best way to make the peasants rich.

With electricity, the people's communes and production brigades in rural areas can develop their industries, run their farm and sideline products-processing factories and promote the development of their agricultural and sideline production. Moreover, the electricity is to be used for cooking, saving firewood and manpower used in cutting it, which in turn helps to protect forests. At present, peasants in some areas have to travel far to cut firewood. The construction of small hydropower stations in rural areas should mainly rely on investments made by the masses who also urgently need to solve their own problems. We should not always depend on the state because it wants to accumulate funds for carrying out some key projects. Banks should provide loans for the peasants and support them (peasants will ensure loan repayment), and the departments concerned should also guarantee them a supply of materials and equipment. The construction of small hydropower stations in rural areas will promote the development of other diversified economies, helping the peasants to get rich, and benefit afforestation in the province.

VICE PREMIER CHIU RETURNS FROM S. AFRICA VISIT

OW260305 Taipei CNA in English 0241 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 26 (CNA) -- Vice Premier Chiu Chuang-huan returned to Taipei from a visit to South Africa Wednesday. In his statement at the Chung Cheng International Airport, Vice Premier Chiu expressed his appreciations to the South African Government for the hospitality he received during his stay in that country. He had met South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha and other leading government officials there to exchange opinions on matters of mutual interest. During the talks, South African officials highly lauded various developments in the Republic of China, especially social stability and economic prosperity, he pointed out.

Moreover, the vice premier stated that the modernization in industrial development and city construction he saw in South Africa will be a model for the Chinese Government in its development efforts and plans. Vice Premier Chiu, during his stay there, also inspected the Chinese Embassy and met Overseas Chinese residents. He said he was glad to see all the Chinese in South Africa are working hard and are highly spirited. Overseas Chinese are diligent and behave well. They assured the vice premier of their full support of the Chinese Government. Their social position in South Africa is improving gradually, he said.

AMBASSADOR MEETS ROK FOREIGN MINISTER IN SEOUL

OW261317 Taipei CNA in English 1012 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (CNA) -- Ambassador Hsueh Yu-chi called on the Republic of Korea's Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok this afternoon to continue exchanging views on matters of common concerns. The ambassador and Minister Yi talked at Yi's office for about 30 minutes. This is the second meeting between Minister Yi and Ambassador Hsueh in four days. Yi received ambassador Hsueh May 23 to explain the Korean Government's stance on the matter relating to the six freedom seekers who commandeered a Communist Chinese airliner to land in South Korea. He reaffirmed there is no change in Korean policy toward the republic of China.

FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE'S 30 MAY NEWS CONFERENCE

Discusses Trial of Hijackers

OW010605 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 May 83

[Excerpts] Speaking at a press conference on foreign and military affairs given by the Government Information Office this morning, Wang Chao-yuan, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said: The case of the six Chinese Communist hijackers has entered a stage of judicial trial in the Republic of Korea. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will respect the domestic law of the Republic of Korea and strive to bring about a most satisfactory settlement of the incident as far as possible. Wang Chao-yuan again emphasized our country's firm stand on this hijack incident and the mutual and understanding reached on it between the Republic of Korea and our country.

Wu Xueqian's DPRK Visit

OW301049 Taipei CNA in English 1010 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 30 (CNA) -- Chinese Communist "Foreign Minister" Wu Hsueh-Chien's visit to North Korea was a Peiping move to soothe the Pyongyang leadership, which may have been annoyed when the top Red Chinese aviation official flew to Seoul to discuss matters relating to the six freedom seekers who forced a Chinese Communist commercial airplane to land in South Korea, Wang Chao-yuan, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said Monday.

Wang made the remarks at a press conference held at the Government Information Office. According to foreign wire service reports, Wang said, Chinese Communist "Foreign Minister" Wu had charged the United States should be held responsible for the tense situation on the Korean peninsula. Wang stressed that although international communists may have differences among themselves, they are always united when dealing with the free nations. Wang said the free nations in the world should not hold any illusion of the communists by maintaining a policy of appeasement toward them.

Nuclear Power Uses

OW301403 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 30 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's research efforts for the development of nuclear power are totally for peaceful use, Wang Chao-yuan, spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, indicated Monday. Although the nation possesses the latest technology in developing nuclear power, it will never manufacture any nuclear weapons and will staunchly observe the provisions of the "nuclear nonproliferation treaty," Wang stressed. Statistics of the International Atomic Energy Agency show that up to the end of 1982, the Republic of China ranked 10th in the world in its nuclear reactor operational capabilities, he said.

Spratly Islands Issue

OW310423 Taipei CNA in English 0244 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 30 (CNA) -- The Republic of China Monday again expressed its claim of sovereignty over the Nansha Chuntao (Spratly Islands). Commenting on the foreign wire reports that Vietnam has recently deployed armed forces on the Amboyna Cay which forms part of the Nansha Chuntao, Wang Chao-yuan, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that the islands are traditionally a part of the Republic of China. The Republic of China's government has repeatedly claimed its sovereignty over the islands, Wang said, adding that the sovereignty can not be changed by any unilateral actions foreign nations have taken. The Nansha Chuntao is an archipelago in the South China Sea lying on the main sea lanes between East Asia and Europe.

U.S. Political Asylum Issue

OW301431 Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 30 (CNA) -- Wang Chao-yuan, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Monday called on American authorities to help freedom seeker Chu Chien-kang by granting him political asylum. In respecting human rights and Chu's free will, American Government agencies should extend assistance enabling the freedom seeker to gain the liberty he seeks, Wang said. Chu is a member of the Hunan flowers and drums troupe from Hunan Province of the Chinese mainland. He left his company during a stopover at San Francisco as his troupe was en route to New York on a performance tour late last month. He has appealed to the American Government for political asylum. Wang made the appeal in a news conference at the Government Information Office Monday. Many people on the mainland have sought freedom in any possible way during recent months. These events have shown the world that the tyrannical rule of the Chinese Communists is forcing people there to risk their lives to flee to the free world, the spokesman pointed out.

LIEN HO PAO ON U.S. HANDLING OF PRC REFUGEES

OW310331 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 26 May 83 p 2

[Article by Tu Heng-chih, dean of the college of arts, Soochow University: "How should the United States Exercise Its Right of Granting Asylum? -- A Sincere Suggestion to a Friendly Government"]

[Excerpts] Under the concept of territory and sovereignty, each country, whether in the East or in the West, has the absolute right to decide whether or not to grant asylum to an escapee from another country. That can be regarded as an obvious example of the integrity of a country's judicial authority.

As a democratic and free country, the United States has always attached great importance to the right of granting political asylum. Not only is this based on principles of international law, but also on domestic law, the "Refugee Act" of 1980. Therefore, it is based on very solid legal ground, not subject to interference by any external force. The granting of political asylum to Hu Na, a tennis player from Communist China, by the United States is an example.

As for the fact that the U.S. Government had taken as long as 9 months before deciding to grant asylum, it was obviously due to worries that it might antagonize Communist China. Sure enough, after the United States announced its decision to grant asylum, Communist China immediately announced cancellation of eight cultural and sports exchange programs scheduled for this year and withdrawal from the numerous international sports contests to be held in the United States before the 1984 Olympic Games. People are led to conjecture that Communist China may even have second thoughts about whether to take part in the Olympic Games, which would be a highly political decision, to be held next year in Los Angeles. Such rude and unreasoning behavior has been described by a shocked U.S. Government as "overreaction." These responses have brought relations between the United States and Communist China to their lowest point since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1979. The United States of course should not be intimidated by these tricks of the Chinese Communists. However, the unexpected difficulties recently encountered by several compatriots from mainland China in asking for asylum are indication that the U.S. Government will tend to be extremely cautious in handling similar cases from now on.

From the development of the Hu Na case, I think that the U.S. action should be greatly cheered, and that the policy should be continued to produce even more profound effects.

First, in the eyes of the present Chinese Communist regime, the granting of asylum was an extremely unfriendly act on the part of the United States. In fact, the United States was very strict and careful in its considerations. Since Communist China is in fact a regime that persecutes the people, anyone from mainland China who asks for asylum should be regarded as meeting the international criterion for "refugees" and given consideration according to law. As the well-known American critic George F. Will put it: No one from Denmark is granted asylum, and the granting of asylum to Hu Na shows that mainland China is "an ugly and irrational totalitarian regime." Therefore, the U.S. Government should treat the granting of political asylum to mainland Chinese and its diplomatic relations with Communist China as two separate matters. This has been the U.S. attitude toward Soviet Russia, and the U.S. stand that Russian Jews should be free to leave Soviet Russia has not affected U.S.-Soviet diplomatic relations. Since Communist China's aim is to grab American capital and science and technology to meet its so-called "modernization" needs, it will not put an end to its "study programs" for fear that the people it sends abroad may seek freedom.

Even by Deng Xiaoping's own estimate, one-tenth of them will not return to mainland China. If nine-tenths of the people return upon completion of their studies abroad, he would be more than satisfied.

Second, according to 1982 U.S. statistics, about 10 million refugees have been accepted worldwide, and about 850,000 of them are in the United States. Considering the land area and productive capacity of the United States, there would be no problem absorbing many times this number. The descendants of Chinese in the United States are mostly industrious and hard-working citizens who have made very great contributions of America's economic development. Among the people who have recently come to America from mainland China, many have found work at different levels. They have demonstrated the spirit of enduring hardships, are far more law-abiding than the 10 million illegal immigrants from Latin America, and cause no economic or social disorder.

Third, the students and middle-aged scholars sent from mainland China to the United States for studies in various fields must have gone through tough competition and rigorous examination, academically or technically. Those who decide to spurn the Chinese Communists and stay temporarily in the United States are without question outstanding Chinese intellectuals. They will also be the most needed cadres for construction after China is reunified in the future. From the U.S. viewpoint, these people are the real friends of the United States and the bridges for future friendly relations between China and America. Therefore, U.S. acceptance of them at this time is in the interest of security in Asia as well as the long-range objective of peace for mankind.

Fourth, how the U.S. Government handles cases of foreign escapees requesting political asylum is the focus of world attention and often serves as a principal reference for other countries' policy decisions. For instance, in the case of the six people who seized a plane from mainland China and forced it to land in South Korea in May this year, the South Korean authorities obviously expected the U.S. Government to express its opinion. Had the United States made a concrete gesture, it would be possible that South Korea, for the sake of harmony in international diplomatic relations, would have been less biased in its decisions.

Finally, as the leader of the free world, the United States should take up the responsibilities prescribed by international law with regard to solutions to the international refugee question. According to the provisions of the 1951 "Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees," no country should discriminate against refugees because of race, religion, or their original nationality. In other words, the United States should not turn down requests by mainland Chinese for asylum on the basis of its diplomatic policy toward Communist China. Moreover, according to the provisions of this convention, whether or not asylum is granted refugees should be given the freedom to travel abroad. In other words, the refugees should have full freedom to choose where to live. If people from mainland China who are denied asylum want to go to the Republic of China or another free and democratic country the U.S. authorities should do everything possible to help them attain their goal.

From the viewpoint of the Republic of China, how the United States handles cases of people from mainland China who request political asylum is naturally a matter of our greatest concern. For the present, at a time when the United States is bent on playing the "Communist China card," we will adopt an attitude of closely watching the "normalization" of relations between the United States and Communist China but will not intervene in cases of Chinese Communist elements asking for U.S. political asylum in order to avoid adding to the perplexity of the U.S. Government.

However, what the U.S. Government authorities should understand is that all Chinese who turn their backs on the Chinese Communist tyranny are ultimately longing for the Republic of China, leader of their free motherland. Therefore, the United States has the moral obligation, openly and otherwise, to accept the wisdom and opinions of the Republic of China and carry out its basic policy of helping the Chinese people in their struggle for freedom.

CHINA POST ON U.S. HIGH TECHNOLOGY SALES TO PRC

OW010737 Taipei CHINA POST in English 28 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. High Technological Sales to Peking"]

[Text] U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige's press conference remarks in Peking after three days of comprehensive trade and commercial talks with the Chinese Communist officials seem to have opened the door for U.S. sales of high technological items barred in the past because of export restrictions and national security considerations.

While the exact sales of high technological items are yet to be determined and revealed, Baldrige admitted that some of the projects being approved included "dual use" technology which is primarily intended for industrial use but which could have military applications.

On the other hand, the White House director of scientific and technological policy assured the foreign press correspondents on May 25 at a briefing that the U.S. attempt to improve its relations with the Chinese Communists would not be at the expense of the security interests of the U.S. and those of the Republic of China. He also told the press that the United States does not plan to sell to Peking the latest technological items including the latest computers whose sales to Peking were recently prevented by the U.S. Defense Department.

We hope that the U.S. sales would be carefully considered strictly on a case-to-case basis. It would be foolish to provide the Chinese Communists with any high technological items which could eventually be used against the United States in the future or against U.S. friends and allies in the Asian and Pacific region. The United States should also supply the ROC with similar high technological items to balance the technological transfer.

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